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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

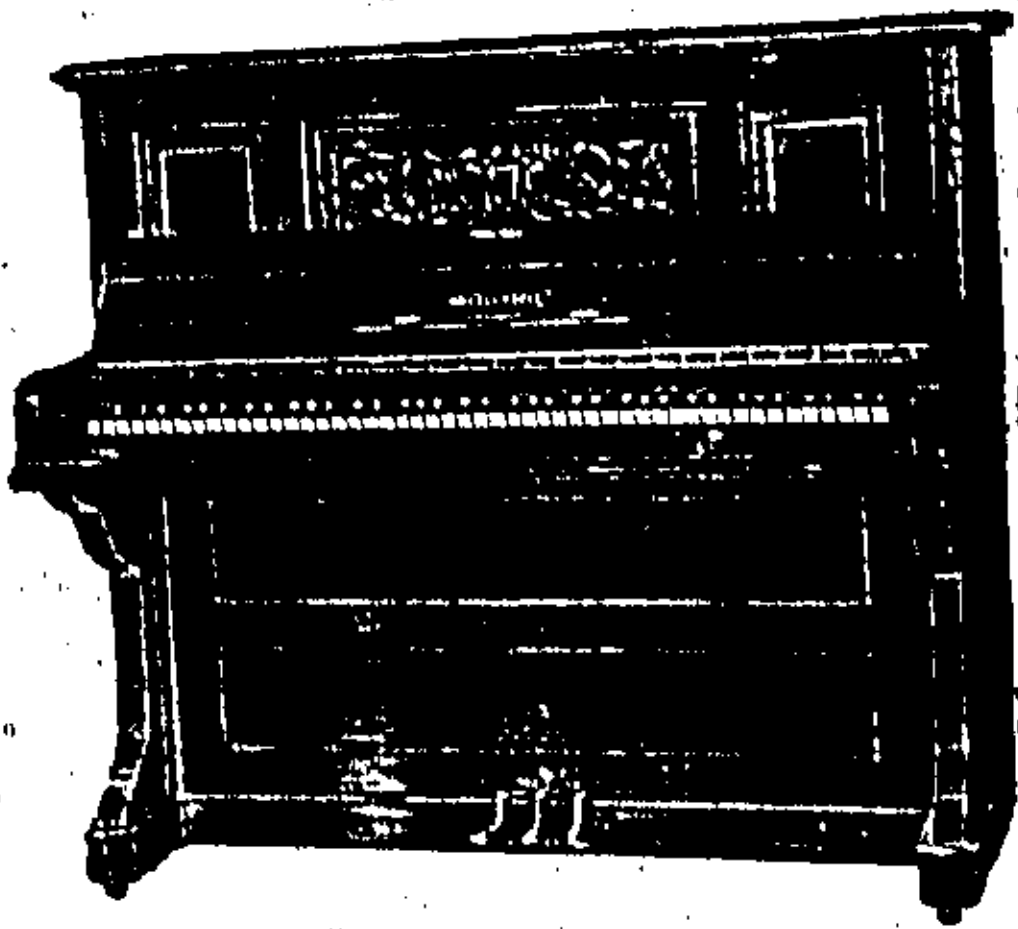
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[697]

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SIR D. HAIG'S DESPATCH.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

The publication of Field-Marshal Sir D. Haig's final despatch as Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force to France provides an instructive summary of the concluding operations, from the signing of the armistice to the occupation of Cologne, and includes an interesting summary of the whole war. It concludes with the customary notice of good service rendered by all the chief of department commanders of armies, and principal Staff officers.

The great difficulty incurred by the Army which followed up the German retreat through Belgium was to supply the rapidly advancing columns in a country which had been swept by the retreating forces of the foe, when, too, means of transport of every sort were deficient or worn out. Sir D. Haig pays well-merited compliments to the staunchness of his troops in that trying march which followed years of trench warfare, and for which the infantry, at any rate, had had little rest and preparation. The kindness and good behaviour of our soldiers in the land of their vanquished enemy is also noted, and the flexibility with which new cadres were constituted rapidly for the duties in the Rhineland. As an example of the magnitude of this organisation, we are reminded that Headquarters at Fribourg, at the mouth of the Somme, had rapidly to be connected by telephone lines, not only with our forces on the Rhine, but with all intermediate cantonments and stations.

Having narrated the march into Germany and the occupation of our zone on the Rhine, the Field-Marshal proceeds to give his views on the whole struggle in France, and expresses his satisfaction with the manner in which the British Army has been commanded by the High Command, Army Command, and staffs, and by leaders of units in the field. He also praises the organisation of the Army, the system which prevailed before the war, the training Staff officers and regiments, and the high quality of the fighting units. His only regrettable criticism is directed at the want of resources available for a war on Continental scale.

THE NEW ARMY.

As is natural, the Commander-in-Chief exults over the mighty efforts which put so many million men at his disposal, and which produced such fine soldiers. He mentions an Expeditionary Force of nearly 80,000 men, the British Army in France expanded to nearly a million men of every category, and kept more than one-third of the Germans pinned down in front of our lines during some of the most critical stages of the struggle. No doubt, as he states, the history, fine traditions, and noble example of the regular regiments which formed the core and nucleus of the whole, best counted for much as an example and as a pattern. Yet the rapidity with which our new troops learnt the art of war was truly remarkable, for they had a comparatively small proportion of professional instructors, and they laboured under many other serious disadvantages. As regards their period of training, the struggle became shorter and shorter, until at the crisis of the German advance last spring our infantry ranks were composed of boys, who nevertheless fought like men. Evidently the British people have a fine facility for acquiring the art of war; evidently, too, other nations have for wishing to eliminate war from the scope of international struggle and for restricting it to the economical rivalry of intense labour and production.

Cavalry and machines. Sir D. Haig takes credit, which is well merited, for having decided correctly, in the teeth of much adverse criticism, to maintain his cavalry corps in spite of the difficulty of maintaining horses and storage. Even in trench warfare cavalry constitutes an invaluable reserve, for it is the only arm which can be rapidly transported across country to the critical point of the line, and the only arm which can effectively pursue or prevent the pursuit. These truths were proved by our splendid cavalry work during the retreat from Mons, after the disasters of March, 1918, and, in fact, on every occasion when there occurred any resumption of the war of movement and manœuvre.

The Commander-in-Chief also underlines the error of proclaiming that war can now be decided by machine guns, trivets, heavy mortar, and ingenious and alarming. Squadrons of aeroplanes form a very valuable, not to say indispensable, accessory to an army in the field, but victory can only be won as of yore by the riflemen on foot fighting in close combination with his artillery, and supported by cavalry whenever the opening occurs for a rapid thrust. None the less, credit is accorded to the genius of British inventors and to the courage and resource with which aircraft and tanks were handled. Indeed, without aeroplanes and without tanks, an army would fight with a very heavy handicap against any foe with up-to-date equipment.

Development of artillery. From 48 medium and light pieces, our artillery expanded to nearly 7,000 cannon during the four and a half years, while the personnel, instead of being about one-sixth of the combatant strength, became nearer one-half on important sectors of the line. A school of artillery was organised on Salisbury Plain during the war to include the principles of the tactical use of massed batteries. Interesting statistics are furnished as to the weight of metal consumed by our artillery in such contests as the opening of the Somme campaign and Allenby's victory at Arras, which is several times referred to. On the first day of the Somme battle 13,000 tons of artillery ammunition was fired; on the first day of the attacks at Arras and Meuse the quantity expended was nearly doubled. From the opening of the offensive in August last to the conclusion of the armistice the total consumption was 700,000 tons. Close akin to the work of the artillery has been the vast system of transportation involved by the use of such numbers even when stationary. Forty thousand motor vehicles, 400,000 horses and mules were needed for the service of the Army, which was stationary as to its general front, though the several divisions were constantly on the move from one sector to another. Then the immense administrative services employed, which were all

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE OLD GANG AND THE NEW.
MR. BONAR LAW ON THE DIFFICULTIES OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister and Chancellor of the McGill University, was present at a dinner given at the Carlton Hotel recently to a number of McGill University men at present in Great Britain by Mr. W. M. Birks, a senior governor of the university, and Montreal chairman of Canadian War Charities.

The appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes as Vice-Chancellor of McGill University was announced.

Sir Robert Borden, submitting the health of Sir Auckland Geddes, said he was convinced that if he sought it there would be before Sir Auckland a path of great distinction and usefulness in public life; but he was equally convinced that he had chosen wisely. It was with good heart they bade Sir Auckland Geddes God-speed in his purpose to carry on and crown the work so auspiciously begun in France. He would realise that it was a new Canada which had emerged from the trials, the sorrows, and the sacrifices of the last five years.

"What of the peace?" asked Sir Robert. There is an imperative duty, not only to make the peace, but to make such a peace as would be enduring. On the other hand, I am not disposed to every restraint, with the most terrible and autocratic tyranny ever devised oppressing more than a hundred millions of people who thought to rejoice in new-found liberty, with fierce racial animosities and selfish ambitions arousing themselves on every hand, with famine, pestilence, and confusion rampant in all Central and Eastern Europe, you may imagine that the task at the Peace Conference is one of supreme magnitude and terrible difficulty.

Only the medicines of food, employment, and the opportunity of a decent existence administered to a war-weary world would make it possible to revert to anything like the condition of calm and ordered government which prevailed throughout the world before the war.

THE OLD GANG AND THE NEW.

Mr. Bonar Law, proposing "McGill and her new Principal," said it was not an easy thing to get the best men for the government of a great Empire at a time like this. "I have read a good deal about the 'Old Gang,'" he continued, "amid laughter."

Although I don't like to acknowledge it, I believe it myself. But I may say this truthfully, I believe it is true at this moment of all countries—that there is a larger number of big posts than there are big men available to fill them. I believe it to be true that if the 'New Gang' will make its appearance the 'Old Gang' will be glad to step aside. (Laughter.) One of the men brought in by the Prime Minister 'from outside' had proved a failure. But this was not a method which could continue permanently in normal times of peace. After all, Parliament was the machine of Government, and the men who were working that machine must understand its mechanism. Among the new men, Sir Auckland Geddes was one of the most useful, and all he had undertaken had been thoroughly and efficiently done. (Cheers.) Had he chosen to remain in politics he might have won the very highest prizes in our political life. Government to-day was very difficult indeed, and he hoped that Sir Auckland might be permitted to give the country the benefit of his services for some time to come. Sir Auckland Geddes responded.

under General Headquarters, are briefly indicated, and give cause to wonder how the same could even normally be the head of so vast an organism while retaining leisure for the solution of the mighty strategical problems involved by the vicissitudes of the five campaigns.

ONE GREAT BATTLE.

In spite of Sir D. Haig's eulogy of our military system, he states that an editor commanded a division, a schoolmaster a law, a teacher a brigade, an under-cook, a mess sergeant, and a haberdasher were promoted to lead battalions over the heads of some thousands of Regular officers, but presumably these were men of exceptional genius for war. On the whole, the Field-Marshal seems to have a preference for men educated at our Universities and public schools in the old-fashioned way. His general remarks on the nature of the fighting are of great interest, as they traverse the views hitherto expressed by military writers.

Sir D. Haig looks upon the war in France as "one great battle," of which each phase was a logical part of the whole, and it would seem that he foresaw its course and planned to defeat the enemy not so much by tactical strokes as by attrition. He claims that the fighting of the Somme, 1916, and Passchendaele, 1917, answered this purpose, but does not refer to the operations of the French, nor state whether he expected the intervention of the Americans in force as early as the summer of 1918. The view more generally held has been that the era of "battles" closed with the completion of the line of trenches from the Vosges to the sea, and that the four subsequent campaigns were of the nature of siege warfare, with all its characteristics of sedentary operations as contrasted with the essential qualities and requirements of manœuvring armies. When the Allied Forces under Marshal Foch had repulsed the German invasions made during the spring and summer of 1918, when the German army was too exhausted and enfeebled to hold its 400 miles of trenches, and when the American reserves were about to smash through their left wing, so as to cut their line of retreat, the war of manœuvring was resumed. Our Army took a brilliant part in clearing Flanders, and the final destruction of the German field forces by defeat in the open was only prevented by the signature of the armistice.

IRISH SLANDER ACTION.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S APOLOGY.

A good deal of interest attached to a slander action listed for hearing on April 25th before the Irish Lord Chief Justice in the Nisi Prius Court, in which the plaintiff was Major William Hamilton Davy, of 48, Bawley-road, Belfast, former candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the Duncannon Division of Belfast, and the defendant was the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, M.P. Damages were laid at £5,000. Sir Edward Carson was present in court, and occupied a seat at the Press table.

Plaintiff's statement of claim set forth that plaintiff and defendant and another person (Dr. McNabb) were Parliamentary candidates for the Duncannon Division of Belfast. The defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of and concerning plaintiff the following words:

"This is the first time that I have had the opportunity of addressing a Belfast audience since the nomination yesterday of Sir Edward Carson as a candidate for the Sinn Feiners. I have two out against me in Duncannon. One of them is in gaol, and I am told that is his chief recommendation, and the other (meaning the plaintiff) is in Derry—at least, he was there yesterday. But so far as I am concerned I say let them all come. In my opinion there never was in the history of this country a greater insult offered to this great imperial Province than when they put a Sinn Feiner forward to contest every seat. What have they done in the war? A gentleman says 'Nothing.' They did the worst act that has ever been perpetrated by a treacherous and perfidious people—they entered into a league with Germany—aye, at the very darkest hour in our country's struggle with the world-war for freedom, they stabbed us in the back, they shot down our soldiers in the streets of Dublin, they murdered our citizens; yes, and they blackened the character of Ireland not merely in England and Scotland, not only in America, but throughout the world. When the Sherwood Foresters were marching through Balisbridge to protect the citizens of Dublin these men, from behind the walls of a school-house, shot our brave, honest, innocent men as if they were dogs. These are the men who have come up to woo the honest, loyal citizens of Belfast. They have been traitors to their country in the war, and, as they have been traitors in the war, let us tell them to go elsewhere."

Plaintiff contended that these words were meant, and were understood to mean, that the plaintiff was a Sinn Feiner and had been guilty of acts and offences stated by the defendant in the above words. Further, the plaintiff said that the words meant that the plaintiff, an officer in his Majesty's Army, had conspired with the King's enemies for the overthrow of the King's Government in Ireland, and had aided and assisted in the shooting of soldiers and the murder of citizens in the said rebellion; had been a traitor to his Majesty's country, had been guilty of an indictable offence, and was not a fit or proper person to hold his Majesty's commission. Further, that the words meant that he was guilty of the crime of treason felony.

THE DEFENCE. Defendant, in his defence, denied that he ever meant to accuse or suggest that the plaintiff was a Sinn Feiner, or that he had been guilty of any of the acts referred to. He submitted that the words were incapable of the alleged meaning or any other defamatory meaning, and that the words complained of were fair and bona fide comment upon a matter of public interest. If the speech was open to the interpretation that he intended to convey to the public that the plaintiff was a Sinn Feiner, defendant said he had no such intention, and if it was so open, as alleged, he regretted it, and apologised to the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan for the plaintiff said his lordship would not be troubled about the case and the jury need not be sworn.

Mr. Denis Henry, Solicitor-General, for the defendant, read the words complained of by the plaintiff, and said his lordship could have noticed the expression, "I have two out against me in Duncannon." On the following day Mr. McKee, solicitor for Major Davy, in a letter, called attention to the expression and its context, and on December 7th Sir Edward Carson replied:—

"Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 6th inst. I much regret that your client, Major Davy, should consider that in my speech at Ewart's Dining Room I had described him as a Sinn Feiner, and included him in my criticisms of that body. I can assure you and Major Davy that I had no such intention. I regret it, and apologise to him. I shall take an early opportunity of making a public statement in the division. Should Major Davy consider it necessary to issue a writ after this explanation, I shall instruct Mr. Dawson Bates to accept service."

Accordingly, continued counsel, at the next public meeting at which Sir Edward Carson spoke on December 8th he used these words:—

"Before I proceed to make such remarks as I think necessary to-night I refer to a matter of a somewhat personal character. You may have seen in to-day's Press that one of my opponents, Major Davy, has found fault with what he states I said about him in speaking two nights ago at Ewart's dining-rooms. He says I represented him as a Sinn Feiner, and he proceeded then to take to himself some very caustic criticisms which I certainly did state as regards Sinn Feiners, and none of which I desire to withdraw. But at the same time allow me to say this, I never for one moment intended to insinuate that Major Davy was a Sinn Feiner, and as I am reported—and I dare say accurately, as one has not the speeches written out on these occasions—I went on to say: 'I have two out against me in Duncannon,' and then I proceeded to deal with a certain Dr. Macnabb and the Sinn Feiners generally. All I can say is—and I hope Major Davy will believe me, because I don't know why we should not have a clean fight—I never intended, nor do I desire, to associate him in any way with Sinn Fein. If my language was capable of the construction which he has put on it I certainly regret that my language was inaccurate, and if I have made any charge of the kind against Major Davy I most sincerely regret it."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE REPROOF ROYAL.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOUSE.

The London Correspondent of the

Statesman writes:—

As an illustration of the personal interest universally felt in Mr. Lloyd George's rare Parliamentary appearance on these days, it is perhaps worth noting that his latest speech was chosen as the occasion for the first visit of the Prince of Wales to the House of Commons. Some writers speak of the lively interest in the debate shown by the Prince as he sat in the place over the clock so frequently occupied in former days by King Edward, when Prince of Wales, and afterwards by King George before he in turn had succeeded to the Throne. Older observers, however, preferred to emphasise the care with which the young Prince adhered to the self-imposed custom which enjoins on Royalty a strict and impassive neutrality in the theatre of political controversy. After leaving the Peers' Gallery, he was asked rather indiscreetly for his opinion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech. "I felt so hungry while it was going on, that I could think of nothing but my lunch," he laughingly replied, on which the comment has been made that it was an answer delightfully characteristic of the Prince's frank and boyish nature. So, no doubt, it was, but, obviously, it had yet another characteristic, revealing a gift of tactful reproof quite in the Edwardian tradition.

When lunch-time came, the Prince was the Prime Minister's guest in company, among others, with Mr. Donald Maclean, leader of the Opposition Liberals, Mr. Adamson, leader of the Labour group, and Mr. George Lambert, chairman of the Coalition Liberals—a truly composite collection. Court etiquette must be advancing with the times, for this is said to have been the first occasion on which a Prince of Wales has taken part in so informal a Parliamentary gathering. Presumably the young Prince will now begin to put in an occasional appearance during debate on the cross-benches in the House of Lords—not as a speaker—for that also would be contrary to custom, (though technically admissible), but as something more than an onlooker, and possibly on occasion as a non-party voter.

seemingly withdrew it. It is no part of my creed to make false charges against any man, and I would certainly much rather make a handsome apology than leave a man under an accusation which he did not deserve.

That statement (continued counsel) was made on December 8th. The writ was subsequently issued, and that apology was pleaded. My client instructs me to say as regards Major Davy, who is a gentleman who joined the Northumberland Fusiliers (Lyneside Irish) so far back as March, 1914, while still a student at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, that such a reflection should be made on an officer who had a distinguished record for service in the field, he recognises that the words as appearing in the public Press are capable of conveying a serious imputation. He regrets very much that even in the excitement of an election contest there should slip into an impromptu objection an expression that caused offence to a gentleman who has done such good service as a soldier. On Sir Edward Carson's behalf counsel repeated the apologies that had already been made.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, for the plaintiff, said he was glad it had been recognised that the action had been brought by Major Davy by no means as a mere personal act of vindictiveness. Major Davy belonged to a class whose position he was afraid was not appreciated as it should be in Ireland, because in all the sacrifices that were made in the great war there was no class in the community that had in the result sacrificed so much as men of Major Davy's persuasion. The Nationalists of Ireland who joined his Majesty's Army went forth, as he went forth, with the unwavering call of a united country, and they had come back to find a very different state of things facing them. Thus it was that it was most necessary that even in an election contest the greatest care should be taken to preserve a man of character from the smallest offensive word that would reflect upon his honourable record as a soldier.

PLAINTIFF'S RECORD.

Counsel then traced Major Davy's honorable war service mentioning that he had fought at Arras, Ypres, and was wounded and invalided home in May of 1916. In October he was back in the line, and in March, 1917, he fought at Arras. June found him second in command, and in July he held the acting rank of major, which was subsequently confirmed. In October of that year he was in St. Quentin, and in January, 1918, after being sent back to Arras he was invalided home for an operation arising from his old wound. From hospital in 1918 he came to assist in recruiting in Ireland. In November, 1918, Major Davy rejoined his regiment, and he was now a volunteer for continuation in the Army. Under these circumstances, counsel said, his client was deeply grieved that he should be linked with anybody against whom charges of the nature contained in defendant's speech could be levelled. The action made it perfectly clear how Major Davy stood in this matter. He was greatly pleased that the defendant, occupying as he did a distinguished position in public life, had done what, indeed, was too rare among men holding such high public positions—he had been ready to admit his fault and make reparation for it. On behalf of the plaintiff he accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was offered.

The Lord Chief Justice said he was glad the case had such a happy ending. He could quite understand how an officer in the position of Major Davy would feel it incumbent upon him to bring this action. He could also quite well understand how such a distinguished person as Sir Edward Carson would feel it incumbent upon him to admit his mistake in the frank terms in which he had, so it was satisfactory that the action, so far as it had gone, would result in a complete and absolute vindication of Major Davy, who in the war had faithfully served his King and country. There was no order for him to make, except regarding the taxation of the plaintiff's costs.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO HONGKONG.

FORMERLY SELECTED TO BE KING OF BULGARIA.

NOW "MOVED ON" BY THE POLICE. A PROTEST TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

During the week-end we have received a visit from Count de Toulouse Lautrec de Savine, an officer of the Russian Horse Guards, who is very indignant at the treatment accorded him by the Police of this Colony. A revolutionary who has suffered exile in Siberia under Tsardom for his political professions of faith, he is, nevertheless, by birth and conviction, opposed to democracy, except in countries where the standard of popular education is high. Though a naturalized American citizen, he served with the Russian Army during the regime of Kerensky, and was twice wounded. He wears upon his tunic several decorations testifying to his gallantry.

He came to the Colony from Macao, in order to impart certain information to the military authorities, whose willingness to receive him was conveyed in writing by the Macao authorities. It was his intention to repeat in Hongkong the lecture on the war which he has delivered in several of the Northern Treaty ports, but permission to do this has been refused and he has been warned by the Police, he says, to leave for Shanghai by the first available ship, or he will be forcibly deported. He protests against the refusal to allow him to lecture, and against the threat of deportation to one who has fought for the Allied cause, and, above all, against the arbitrary selection of Shanghai as his destination. He asks why he should not be permitted to return to Macao, whence he came, or to proceed to Siam, whither he is bound. He is armed with a sheaf of documents of identification bearing his photograph, in uniform, and details of his antecedents, duly sealed and stamped by various Consular officials, and a permit from his military superiors in Harbin to proceed to Europe, by way of Hongkong, etc.

Count de Savine expressed amazement that he should be so treated in a territory under the British flag, which is the emblem of liberty and justice. Such treatment of a foreigner as he had received would not have been possible, he said, in Russia, even in the days of the Tsar. No charge had been made against him, nor had the Shanghai authorities made any request for his return to their port. We explained that the British Empire, owing to the war, had had to part with a great deal of the liberty on which it had prided itself, and we suggested that his proper course was to apply for protection to his Consul.

Count de Savine stated that the Russian Consul had refused to recognise him as a national owing to his American naturalisation. When we pointed out that a foreigner was only entitled to the protection of any Government which he was serving, so long as he was in their employment, he answered that he was still an officer in the Russian Army. On applying to the U.S.A. Consulate, he was met with the objection that he had not an American passport. This, he thought, was absurd, in view of the circumstantial evidence which he was able to submit.

We pointed out to the Count de Savine that under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the powers of British officials were very extensive, and we suggested his best course would be to take legal advice. He left our office declaring that although he was willing to remove himself from the Colony as speedily as possible, he would not be sent back to Shanghai, without resisting.

Count de Savine was born in Alaska, then Russian territory, in 1855, of aristocratic French-Russian stock. He graduated as a lawyer at the Imperial Lycee. In 1872 he entered the Tsar's Horse Guards and took part in the Russo-Turkish war, one of the decorations he now wears being the Order for Bravery won at the historic battle of Plevna. In Bulgaria, in 1887, he was selected by the Bulgarians, under peculiar circumstances, to fill the Throne, but claims that he was kidnapped by agents of the Tsar and sent into political exile. Twice he escaped and each time he did long spells of solitary confinement in the Fortress of Pétropavlovsk. He finally escaped from Siberia by stealing a small boat and, propelling it many hundreds of miles to the coast where he managed to find his way on board an English ship, was well received by the British skipper and was taken to the United States where he became naturalized. Entering the United States cavalry (Illinois) he fought in the Spanish-American war as a captain of horse and was wounded in the Cuban operations. In 1902, he returned to Europe and, 14 years later, when M. Kerensky organized his Government, Count de Savine, returned to Russia and joined his old regiment, the Horse Guards. On Kerensky's downfall he had to flee, and has since had an adventurous time in Siberia and the Far East.

PROSPECTS OF FIGHTING IN KWANTUNG.

CONSIDERABLE BODIES OF TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 15th.

The Tsuchun has ordered Commanders Shum Hung-ying and Lam-fu to lead their forces to Shiu-hing immediately.

The Tsuchun has offered \$50,000 as a reward for the arrest of the ex-Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon. Gunboats and additional troops have been sent to protect the Canton Arsenal, and the armed guards stationed at the Treasury and important yamens have been increased. The passenger traffic on the Canton-Hankow Railway was suspended yesterday, and a number of carriages are being kept at the Canton station for transportation of troops.

The Civil Governor, Chak Wong, announces that he was not informed of the dispatch of Canton forces to Shiu-hing, and, consequently, he disclaims responsibility for any misunderstanding that may arise. He has ordered the Shiu-hing troops to move elsewhere as soon as the Canton forces arrive at Shiu-hing so that a collision may be avoided.

A number of gunboats have been sent to Samshui in order that they may co-operate with the troops in case of need.

High military and police officers in Canton held a special meeting to discuss the situation yesterday.

They decided to remain neutral if fighting occurred as they regard it as very unwise for the leaders of the South-West Provinces to fight against each other.

A message from Kongmoon states that large bodies of Canton forces under the command of a certain Kwangsi leader, arrived in the Sun Wui district city yesterday. The magistrate, who was alleged to be one of Li Yew-hon's supporters, was arrested and instantly shot. Many other officers of the regular forces were arrested and the city is now occupied by the newly arrived troops.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT AT CANTON.

A Japanese gunboat has arrived at Canton. The Superintendent of Police has announced that it has come simply to help in the protection of Japanese residents if necessary. The people are warned that any attack on the Japanese would be a contravention of international agreements and would lead to interference.

THE CANTON STUDENTS.

The students of many of the leading schools in Canton, following the advice of the students in Peking, have abandoned their studies. The Committee of the Students Association have advised the students against the course.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

President Hsu Shih-chang's resignation has been rejected by the Peking M.P.s. and by all of the Northern Tsuchuns.

The Premier's and the Cabinet Ministers' resignations have been accepted. Chow Shu-mo, or Sun Pochi, will be requested to form the new Cabinet.

Shanghai messages state that the shops in Shanghai were all re-opened yesterday. The shops were decorated with flags and flowers, and crackers were fired to announce the resumption of business.

CHEMISTS AND THE WAR.

A NATIONAL RECOVERY.

Allusion to the predominant part which chemistry had played in the war was made at the anniversary dinner of the Chemical Society, held at the Connaught Rooms, under the chairmanship of Sir W. J. Pope.

Lord Moulton, proposing "The Chemical Society," remarked that at the last dinner an eminent speaker said the chemists, if they had not succeeded in making war impossible, had at least succeeded in making it preposterous. (Laughter.) That had been fully justified. Few people realized the extent to which the war was based on chemistry and chemical progress. Germany knew that the war would be a war of enormous skill, and they looked to the large chemical installations for the manufacture of dyes and other chemical products to be the resources of the munitions necessary to carry on the war. When he took up the supply of explosives in November, 1914, England was practically destitute of factories which could be turned to warlike purposes. Further, England had no plant for and no knowledge of poison gas. The safety of England depended upon the chemists, and their response was marvellous, and when the war came to a conclusion they were not behind their foes in chemistry. (Hear, hear.) It was for that society to see that the great sources of power were used for man. It seemed to him that the prospects before the eyes of chemists were limitless.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, replying to "The Guests," described the members of the society as magicians and past masters in the art of murder. (Laughter.) They were the mere product of the Dark Ages and of compulsory work. (Laughter.) They had made war impossible, and if they had made war impossible, and if they would be the principal agent of that beneficent change. They would have done more than a League of Nations could possibly aspire to do. (Hear, hear.) He asked if they could not invent a substitute for industrial unrest. (Laughter.) An industrialist asked himself whether the large sums of money which he trusted to spend upon the public education of the whole population would redound to the increase of science amongst them. Scientists said they were pouring money into the sea, but he did not believe in that doctrine. Thirty years hence, when the educational changes recently introduced had had time to bear full fruit, his successors would have no reason to complain of the neglect of science. (Cheers.)

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

GINGER.—A very fair business has been done in "New season" ginger. The opening rates were:—\$23.50 per picul for dry cargo in 1 picul cases, and \$22.50 per picul for wet cargo in 2 cwt. cases. Owing to the steady advance in sugar, the dealers are now asking higher prices.

SAIGON CASSIA.—The market for this article has ruled very firm, and the closing quotation is \$80 for the 4/10/4 assortment.

LEAD.—Further offers have come to hand from London and South America, and, although both markets have raised their limits, yet only a few new orders have been booked. The local prices are nominally the same as last quoted.

WOOD OIL, PEANUT OIL, AND TEA OIL.—There is little doing and our last quotations are practically unchanged. Tin continues to be neglected.

PAINTS.—A small business has been done for June-July shipments at 30/32, \$14.75 per picul, 32/34's at \$14.35 per picul, 34/36's at \$14 per picul, 36/38's at \$13.70 per picul, 38/40's at \$13.40 per picul.

CANTON CASSIA.—There is a very fair demand. Selected "bundle" has been done at \$14 and selected "broken" can be had at \$10. The closing rate for extra selected broken is \$11.50 per picul. Higher prices will probably rule in the not very distant future as stocks up-country are reported to be low.

RICE.—There was a sharp rise in local quotations on Saturday morning, the market opening at an advance of about \$1 per picul on the prices ruling on the previous day. This big jump is attributed by dealers to orders having been received here from Bangkok for both Siam and Saigon Rice for shipment to port. There is also a rumour in town that the Siamese Government will shortly put an embargo on shipments from that country. The closing rates were as follow:—

Siam Garden at \$15 (nominal).
Siam Straight at 14 small stock.
Siam Usual at \$12.30.
Saigon Long at 12.50.
Saigon Round at \$12.30.

WORLD-BE CHRISTIANS.

MOVING APPEALS.

The Bishop of Madras in the Madras Diocesan Magazine for May writes as follows:—

Some months ago I published in my diary a letter which I had from a person in South India offering to become a Christian and allow me to get the credit of baptizing him if I would give him Rs. 15,000 to start a business with. He has since renewed the offer and now writes the following last appeal to me.

"In continuation to my letters of previous dates I have nothing to acknowledge."

THE THIRD AND ONLY CHANCE.

"Now I have determined to accept Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand Rupees), as the third and the only chance, and also as a compensation (in advance), to join in your Lordship's religion without any loss of time. Consequently, by Saturday, the 5th instant, whether your Lordship is willing to accept my terms or not, half anna stamp is here with enclosed. If your Lordship is willing to accept my terms your Lordship can send a wire on the 4th instant as 'terms accepted.'"

However, this appeal is not so moving and heart-rending as the following which was sent to an official in the Madras Presidency about two years ago:—

Honoured Sir,—Having heard of your almighty mercy and loving tenderness to us worms, I tell you my circumstances. By the grace of God and your Lordship I have seven children, all babes and sucklings. Besides this abominable litter I have many male and female relations. What have I done that I should be blessed with such cursed trials. As your Lordship is our Father Mother, I would request that you will take this worm, and wife, and suckles and relations both male and female and provide for us from your bounty at a remuneration of Rs. 20 a month.

I cannot read or write and have the suckle qualifications and male relations and feminine, but by the graces of God and your Lordship I look forward to years of prosperity and happiness. All the Chaoni of Deoli sing of your praise, your justice and mercy. Therefore, call us all that we may listen on your love and greatness. Call quickly.—Yours faithful worm and beast,

(Signed) NIMA LAL.

Despicable brute and unwilling father of babes.

more than a League of Nations could possibly aspire to do. (Hear, hear.) He asked if they could not invent a substitute for industrial unrest. (Laughter.) An industrialist asked himself whether the large sums of money which he trusted to spend upon the public education of the whole population would redound to the increase of science amongst them. Scientists said they were pouring money into the sea, but he did not believe in that doctrine. Thirty years hence, when the educational changes recently introduced had had time to bear full fruit, his successors would have no reason to complain of the neglect of science. (Cheers.)

THE FOREMOST TASK OF STATE-MANSHIP.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE LEGACIES OF THE WAR.

Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, became an honorary freeman of Birkenhead, his native town, on April 16th, in the presence of a large gathering, at the Birkenhead Town Hall.

Lord Birkenhead, in acknowledging the honour, said that the problems of making a satisfactory peace were nearly as complex and difficult as those of gaining a victory. Amid all the impatience that was felt at the long-drawn negotiations in Paris, it must be remembered how prodigious were the difficulties. The newspapers were very fond of saying "They have had four or five months to make peace. Why don't they come back with peace?" But it was not so easy for those who had to deal with problems more baffling and perplexing than any that had confronted statesmen before—statesmen who were attempting to deal with them in a spirit which, if it proved successful, might mean that our children and grandchildren would not be destroyed in a struggle like that which had murdered the youth of this generation. It was worth spending some time, bestowing some effort, even incurring some criticism, if only these great objects could be achieved. (Cheers.)

He was not there to say that every step along that difficult and anxious road had been traversed without differences of opinion, even grave differences of opinion. It would have been incredible that a result so happy could otherwise have been attained by human ingenuity and perseverance. But he did tell them that there had on the whole been a degree of unanimity and a unity of purpose among the great men engaged on the task that was amazing when they considered the immense and constant temptation to difference of opinion, founded on distinctions, actual or supposed, of interest, were at this moment face to face with a difference of opinion sincerely entertained, but he hoped that with patience, compromise, and goodwill, conciliation would be obtained. The Conference would not have attained a satisfactory conclusion, however great the result, any country might bring from the Conference table, unless we could look forward to decades and generations in which we should enjoy substantial relief from the grinding pressure of armaments, which even before the war threatened to submerge and destroy our civilisation. (Cheers.)

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Discussing the legacies of the war, the Lord Chancellor said there was the spirit of unrest very ready to deepen into active dissatisfaction, and the foremost task of state-manship was so to reconcile the claims of different classes, that every class might be afforded the means of a decent life, with proper amenities, with due regard to the essential requirements of the community. He did not complain that some had opposed the granting to him of that honour, because they believed he had never lifted a finger on behalf of the working classes. He thought he must have satisfied the working men who were in the great majority in the constituency he had represented for thirteen years. (Cheers.) In 1907 he spent many hours assisting Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Hardie in drafting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Bill. He formed, and for nine years was chairman of, the Unionist Social Reform Committee, whose bills were precursors, if not complete anticipations, of the four bills before the House of Commons to-day. The Housing Bill would have cost millions if it had been carried out at that time. (Cheers.) He considered he did no bad service to the working classes when for ten years he pointed out that the war was coming and warned them to be ready. It was vital and essential that trade unionists should represent Labour, but there were many unhappy people in this country who did not belong to any union at all. While they recognized as well founded the claim of skilled labour for a larger share of the amenities of life, and made up their minds that society must and would be reconstituted to meet reasonable demands, they should not exclude from their consideration those less highly organised and less powerful, for whom also some alleviation should be secured. (Cheers.)

"WAR WILL NEVER CEASE."

Accompanied by Colonel Raymond Fennell, the donor of the Imperial Challenge Shields, General Lord Chylesmore visited Bialley recently in his capacity as President of the National Rifle Association in order to present the Junior Shield to Bialley Farm School, whose team put up a record last season by averaging 94.5 per boy. The shield is competed for by teams from schools throughout the Empire, and last year 6,354 teams took part, representing roughly 33,400 boys.

Speaking on the subject of universal training, his lordship said all boys ought to be taught how to shoot, because they never knew when they would be called upon to again defend the Empire. He was not a Jingo, but he wanted everyone to be prepared to take his part in the defence of the country. He was not in favour of conscription, but he was certain that had we had universal training before the war we would have done better—we would have been better prepared—and thousands of splendid lives would have been saved. Some people said universal training was militarism; it was not such thing. In his opinion it was real patriotism. He had that day completed fifty-two years' service in the Army, and he did not believe wars would ever cease. A good soldier did not want war—he knew too much about it—but if one was going to be wanted to be in it. In conclusion, Lord Chylesmore congratulated the school on winning the shield, and also on the fact that 200 of the Old Boys had fought in the war, having joined voluntarily.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONE 1741.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

CHEAVINS' BRITISH MADE FILTERS

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FILTERS ON THE PASTEUR SYSTEM YET INTRODUCED BEING

GERM PROOF

EASILY CLEANED & STERILISED.

FILTER CYLINDERS

TO FIT ANY MAKE OF HIGH PRESSURE AND DRIP FILTERS.

"WHITE MOUNTAIN"

ICE CREAM FREEZERS STOCKED IN 10 SIZES MAKES

DELICIOUS CREAM IN THREE MINUTES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Patrons who cannot keep up Nights, we are showing for the last time.

"MORAL SUICIDE"

ON WEDNESDAY AT MATINEE.

We take this opportunity of thanking the public for the nightly packed houses we have enjoyed with this picture.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply: CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2882.

Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K2005.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1913.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.

CORK.

FELT.

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

Within the next six weeks.

A SMALL HOUSE or FLAT, unfurnished, in Europe District of Hongkong.
Reply to— Box No. 378, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [874]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWDER COMPANY (1918) LIMITED.

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL of \$5 per share has been made on all Members holding shares upon which only \$1 has been paid, and that such call will be payable on the 30th day of September, 1919, to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.
THE CHINA LIGHT & POWDER CO. (1918) LTD., Hongkong, June 15th, 1919. [87]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Original Area	Area by Survey	Area by Plan	Area by Plan	Area by Plan	Area by Plan	Area by Plan
1	At the corner of Kennedy Road and the road leading to the Government Station	67' 0" x 117' 0" x 117' 0" x 117' 0"	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.; whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by June 31st, will be subject to risk.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 20th, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.
Hongkong, June 14th, 1919. [879]

WANTED.

A well educated ENGLISH LADY TEACHER for two girls 1 hour every day in the morning.
Apply to— Box No. 572, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [872]

WANTED.

A Reliable Experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of Export Department. State experience and apply in writing to— Box No. 571, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [871]

FOR SALE

AT

SWATOW.

THE VALUABLE SITE on Main Street, Kialat, 300 feet in length, 145 feet water frontage, beautiful 8-Room House, with 4 Bathrooms with Waterworks, Water, Electric Fittings, Vegetable Garden, fine Garden with Large Shade Trees, Beautiful View of the day and surrounding hills.
For particulars apply to— Box No. 559, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [859]

THE PEAK

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to— Box No. 558, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [858]

INTIMATIONS

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company Offices on TUESDAY, JUNE 17th, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 25th February, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th June, to the 17th June 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. HOLI, Secretary.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [835]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. A. N. MAHUYEVALA has Dissolved Partnership by mutual consent as from May 1st, 1919.
The undersigned are not responsible for any debts incurred by him.
P. D. GOTLA & CO.,
Hongkong, June 8th, 1919. [863]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road Central, will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [833]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchangers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 92 & 101 Des Voeux Road Central, (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 303.
Hongkong, May 26th, 1919. [803]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—
GENERAL STORE, 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT, Saturdays 8.30 A.M. and WAREHOUSE, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, 8.30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (including Saturdays).
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [849]

K WONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of IVORY, SANDAL-WOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL and SILVER WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [815]

TO LET.

PEAK TRAMWAY STATION HOUSE, Rooms with Furniture. Bachelors preferred.
Reply to— Box 573, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [873]

TO LET (FURNISHED).

"IDESLEIGH" 5, Bowen Road, for three months September, October and November.
Apply to— M. S. NORTHCOTE, 5, Queen's Road Central. [874]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to— W. L. PATTENDEN, GUYMAN & Co. Ltd., 84, Des Voeux Road Central. [797]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address— "A. R." Office. [869]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House as the Peak.
Apply to— PERRY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [833]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandria Buildings

INTIMATIONS

G. A. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day of June, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Original Area	Area by Survey	Area by Plan	Area by Plan	Area by Plan	Area by Plan	Area by Plan
1	At the corner of Kennedy Road and the road leading to the Government Station	67' 0" x 117' 0" x 117' 0" x 117' 0"	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.	15,741 sq. ft.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 232.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY June 17th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Decks, Chairs, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Cooking Stoves, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboard, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and Sundries.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 14th, 1919. [948]

G. A. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 40

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA", VOY. 12-OUT.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 18th, at 10 o'clock.

All Claims must be presented, within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 18th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1919. [870]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up to date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to: J. H. OXHERRY, Proprietor. [100]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION

G. A. R.

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Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up to date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

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15, MORRISON

J A B L E S.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RHINELAND REPUBLIC.
DR. DORTEN'S APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

Cologne, June 6th.

A number of Provincial and Central meetings passed resolutions dissociating themselves from Dr. Dorten's action.

Dr. Dorten has telegraphed to General Sir William Robertson announcing the proclamation of the new Republic. The message says that the capital will be Cologne, but the seat of Government, at present, will be Wiesbaden.

Dr. Dorten says the Republic recognises its terrible responsibility. Prussian militarism has imposed on the whole of Germany. He says that the Republic does not seek to evade its just punishment, but is ready to take its share in making reparation for the wrongs suffered by France and Belgium.

He appeals to the Allies to protect the new State against Prussian intrigues, and states that it is intended immediately to send a Delegation from the acting Government to submit to the Peace Conference the wishes of the twelve million inhabitants of the Rhineland.

ESTHONIANS DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY.

RESULT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION.

London, June 7th.

The Estonian Legation has informed Reuter that military operations have been begun against Germany, in consequence of aggressive German action between Wenden and Raniotsk, including the destruction of an important railway bridge, thus breaking the means of communication between the Estonian lines and Headquarters.

SERBIA AT WAR.

SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE AGAINST AUSTRIA.

London, June 7th.

In consequence of the failure of negotiations with the Austrians, arising from the latter's hostile advance into Carinthia, the Serbs started an offensive on May 26th, and more than wiped out the Austrian advance. They captured a number of men, and a quantity of equipment and munitions.

The retreating enemy destroyed a number of bridges over the Drava towards Styria.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

POINTS ON WHICH GERMANS ARE TO BE MET.

Paris, June 7th.

A Havas message says:—The Council of Four are in accord regarding the points on which the Germans are to be met:—the points being the question of reparation and certain aspects of the new Polish frontier.

A fixed sum will be named as the total amount, probably eight billion sterling or more.

The Polish frontier will not follow the Pomeranian boundary.

GERMANY.

PROTEST AGAINST SPARTACIST LEADER'S EXECUTION.

Berlin, June 7th.

A four-hour strike was declared to-day, as a protest against Levine's execution, but the cessation of work started yesterday.

LATER.

The strike situation remains unaltered. The 'Extremists' attempt to secure a railwaymen's strike failed, but a meeting of railwaymen passed a resolution strongly condemning the Government's foreign policy.

A limited number of tubes, trains, and buses are running with military help.

AGITATORS IN CANADA.

BILL AUTHORIZING DEPORTATION PASSED.

Ottawa, June 6th.

A Bill, authorizing the deportation of agitators against constituted authority, has been passed in all its stages in the Senate and the House of Commons, and has received the Royal assent.

The Bill applies to Britons as well as to aliens.

THE TREATY WITH BULGARIA TO BE PRESENTED AT PARIS.

Paris, June 7th.

A Havas message says:—The Council of Four contemplate summoning the delegates from Bulgaria to Paris, and not to Salonica, but not till after the treaty with Germany and Austria has been signed.

FRENCH LABOUR STRIKE.
SITUATION IMPROVING.

Paris, June 7th.

A Havas message says:—The situation as regards the Paris strikes has undergone a change for the better, the movement being an economic one, chiefly brought about by the high cost of living. The attitude of the men is not violent. A provisional agreement has been arrived at between employers and the Paris de Calais miners.

An agreement has also been reached concerning several metallurgical works.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE PREMIER'S LIST.

London, June 7th.

The Prime Minister's list of Birthday Honours does not include a single peerage, baronetcy, or political award. It chiefly consists of rewards to Civil Servants.

It is understood that the list was reduced to a minimum, in view of the expected conclusion of peace, which will doubtless be marked by fresh honours.

There are 25 promotions and appointments to the Order of the Bath, and 25 knighthoods.

CRIMES OF THE WAR.

REPORT OF COMMISSION.

QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

The following is a full summary of the Commission on the Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on the Enforcement of Penalties. This report (thinkers *The Times*) shows signs of conflicting tendencies between the American and Japanese delegates on one side and the rest of the members of the Commission on the other. In fact, the Americans have only signed the report subject to very important reservations, in which they pronounce against the trial of the ex-Kaiser before an international tribunal on moral charges, holding that moral offences can only be visited with moral sanctions, and disagree with the rest of their colleagues in including in the scope of their inquiry breaches against the "laws of humanity." The American delegates emphasize certain important inconsistencies in the report, and the whole of the memorandum they have submitted in which their reservations are outlined shows that they fundamentally disagree with the methods proposed by the Commission for punishing those guilty of having plotted the war.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

The first chapter of the report deals with the responsibility of the authors of the war. The Commission, having examined a number of official documents relating to the origin of the world war and to the violations of neutrality and of frontier which accompanied its inception, "has determined that the responsibility for it lies wholly upon the Powers which declared war in pursuance of a policy of aggression, the concealment of which gives to the origin of this war a character of a dark conspiracy against the peace of Europe. This responsibility rests, first upon Germany and Austria; secondly, on Turkey and Bulgaria. The responsibility is made all the graver by reason of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, which Prussia had herself guaranteed. It is increased with regard to both France and Serbia by the violation of their frontiers before the declaration of war." The Commission, dealing with the question of premeditation, thus proves German and Austrian guilt in the matter.

Many months before the crisis of 1914 the German Emperor had ceased to pose as the champion of peace. Naturally, relying in the overwhelming superiority of his army, he openly showed his enmity towards France. General von Moltke said to the King of the Belgians: "This time the matter must be settled." In vain the King protested. The Emperor and his Chief of Staff remained no less fixed in their attitude.

On June 28th, 1914, occurred the assassination at Sarajevo of the heir-apparent of Austria. "It is the act of a little group of madmen," said Francis Joseph. The act, committed as it was by a subject of Austria-Hungary, on Austro-Hungarian territory, could in no way compromise Serbia, which very correctly expressed its condolences and stopped public rejoicings in Belgrade. If the Government of Vienna thought that there was any Serbian complicity, Serbia was ready to seek out the guilty parties. But this attitude failed to satisfy Austria, and still less Germany, who, after their first commitment had passed, saw in this Royal and national misfortune a pretext to declare war. At Potsdam a "decisive" consultation took place on July 6th, 1914. Vienna and Berlin decided upon this plan: Vienna will send to Belgrade a very emphatic ultimatum with a very short limit of time.

The Bavarian Minister, Von Lerchenfeld, said in a confidential despatch, dated July 18th, 1914, the facts stated in which have never been officially denied: "It is clear that Serbia cannot accept demands which are inconsistent with the dignity of an independent State." Lerchenfeld reveals in this report that at the time it was made an ultimatum to Serbia had been jointly decided upon by the Governments of Berlin and Vienna, that they were waiting to send it until M. Poincaré and M. Viviani should have left for St. Petersburg and that no illusions were cherished either at Berlin or Vienna as to the consequences which this threatening measure would involve. It was perfectly well-known that war would result. The Bavarian Minister explains, moreover, that the only fear of the Berlin Government was that Austria-Hungary might hesitate and draw back at the last minute, and that, on the other hand, Serbia, on the advice of France and Great Britain, might yield to pressure put upon her, now the "Berlin Government considers that war is necessary." Therefore, it gave full powers to Count Berchtold,

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES.

RETURN TO ST. GERMAIN.

Paris, June 7th.

The Austrian Delegation has returned to Saint Germain.

CRICKET AT HOME.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. MR. WARNER'S XI.

London, June 7th.

Oxford University beat Mr. P. F. Warner's Eleven by thirty runs.

SURREY BEAT WARWICK.

London, June 7th.

Surrey beat Warwick by seven wickets.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN INDIA.

AMRITSAR MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Simla, June 7th.

The twenty accused court-martialled for murdering British Bank officials at Amritsar, during the recent disturbances, have been sentenced to death.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 7th.

The silver market is quiet.

who instructed the Ballplatz on July 18th, 1914, to negotiate with Bulgaria to induce her to enter into an alliance and to participate in the war. In order to mark this understanding it was arranged that the Emperor should go for a cruise in the North Sea, and that the Russian Ministry of War should go for a holiday, so that the Imperial Government might pretend that events had taken it completely by surprise. Austria suddenly sent Serbia an ultimatum that she had carefully prepared in such a way as to make it impossible to accept. Nobody could be deceived. The whole world understands that this ultimatum delivered war (Lichnowsky Memorandum, according to M. Gazonoff, "Austria-Hungary wanted to devour Serbia").

ENTENTE'S ENDEAVOURS.

The report then deals very lucidly with all endeavours made by the Entente Powers to prevent the outbreak of war and to gain time for calm discussion of the matter, and shows beyond all question the steady purpose of the Central Empire to make peace impossible. When, contrary to the expectation of Austria-Hungary and Germany, and yielding to the urgent representation of France, Great Britain, and Russia, Serbia accepted the ultimatum, what happened is shown by the report:—

A quarter of an hour before the expiration of the time-limit, at 3.45 on the 28th, M. Pashitch, the Serbian Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered his reply to Baron Giesl, the Austro-Hungarian Minister. On M. Pashitch's return to his own office he found awaiting him a letter from Baron Giesl, saying that he was not satisfied with the reply. At 8.30 the latter had left Belgrade, and even before he had arrived in Vienna the Austro-Hungarian Government had handed his passports to M. Ivanovich, the Serbian Minister, and had prepared thirty-three mobilisation proclamations, which were published on the following morning in the "Budapesti Kerlioni," the official gazette of the Hungarian Government.

On the 29th Sir Maurice de Bunsen telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey: "The country has gone wild with joy at the prospect of war with Serbia." At midday on the 29th Austria declared war on Serbia. On the 30th the Austrian army commenced the bombardment of Belgrade, and made its dispositions to cross the frontier.

Dealing with the German preparations for war, the report continues:—As early as July 21st German mobilisation had commenced by the recall of a certain number of classes of reserve of German officers in Switzerland, and, finally, of the Metz garrison on the 25th. On July 26th the German fleet was called back from Norway. On August 1st the German Emperor addressed a telegram to the King of England containing the following sentence: "The troops on my frontier are at this moment being kept back by telegraphic and telephonic orders from crossing the French frontier."

Now war was not declared till two days after that date, and as the German mobilisation orders were issued on that same day, August 1st, it follows that as a matter of fact, the German army had been mobilised and concentrated in pursuance of previous orders. The attitude of the Entente, nevertheless, remained still to the very end conciliatory at the very time at which the German fleet was bombarding Libau. Nicholas II. gave his word of honour to William II. that Russia would not undertake any aggressive action during the pourparlers, and that when the German troops commenced their march across the French frontier M. Viviani telegraphed to all the French Ambassadors: "We must not stop working for accommodation." Moreover, France was careful to withdraw her troops ten kilometres from the German frontier. Notwithstanding this precaution, numerous officially established violations of French territory preceded the declaration of war. The provocation was so flagrant that Italy, herself a member of the Triple Alliance, did not hesitate to declare that in view of the aggressive character of the war, the *casus foederis* ceased to apply.

After detailing similar evidence with regard to the entry of Bulgaria and Turkey into the war, the report continues: "It was, indeed, nothing but a plot engineered by the heads of the four States against the independence of Serbia and the peace of Europe."

The conclusions of the Commission on this portion of its work are:—

(1)—The war was premeditated by the Central Powers, together with their allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, and was the result of acts deliberately committed in order to make it unavoidable.

(2)—Germany, in agreement with Austria-Hungary, deliberately worked to defeat all the many conciliatory proposals made by the Entente Powers and their repeated efforts to avoid war.

INVASION OF BELGIUM.

The Commission's report with regard to the violation of Belgian and Luxembourg neutrality follows at some length the various steps that were taken by Belgium to protect her neutrality, and shows once again the complete hollowiness of the German contention that they were forced to violate Belgian neutrality because they had certain knowledge that the French intended to do so themselves. An interesting point is made with regard to Austria-Hungary. The use of Austro-Hungarian motor batteries around Namur shows that Austria-Hungary violated Belgian neutrality without having even accomplished the formality of having previously declared war. The conclusion of the Commission on this portion of the task entrusted to it reads:—

The neutrality of Belgium, guaranteed by the Treaties of April 18th, 1839, and of Luxembourg, guaranteed by the Treaty of May 11th, 1867, were deliberately violated by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Commission, having thus examined the question of moral responsibility for the outbreak of the war and for the violations of neutrality which accompanied it, then discusses in its report the violations of the laws and customs of war by land, sea, and air. The Commission examined great masses of documentary evidence of unimpeachable character, and it declares:—

In spite of the explicit regulations of established customs and the clear dictates of humanity, Germany and her allies have perpetrated a series of outrages upon which it is impossible to imagine a list of cases so diverse and so painful. Violations of the rights of combatants, of the rights of civilians, and of the rights of both are multiplied in this list of the most cruel practices which primitive barbarism, aided by all the resources of modern science, could devise for the execution of a system of terrorism carefully planned and carried out to the end. Not even prisoners or wounded, or women or children, have been respected by belligerents who deliberately sought to strike terror into every heart for the purpose of repressing all resistance.

32 CATEGORIES OF CRIME.

The Commission has drawn up a list of thirty-two different categories of crime perpetrated by enemy belligerents, and it comments thus upon that list:—

"It constitutes the most striking list of crimes that has ever been drawn up, to the eternal shame of those who committed them. The facts are established. They are numerous, and so vouchered for that they admit of no doubt, and they cry for justice."

The list is as follows:—

- (1)—Murders and massacres; systematic terrorism.
- (2)—Putting hostages to death.
- (3)—Torture of civilians.
- (4)—Deliberate starvation of civilians.
- (5)—Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution.
- (6)—Deportation of civilians.
- (7)—Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.
- (8)—Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.
- (9)—Looting of property during military operations.
- (10)—Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- (11)—Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory.
- (12)—Pillage.
- (13)—Confiscation of property.
- (14)—Expropriation of illegitimate profits of war, contributions and requisitions.
- (15)—Debasement of the currency, and issue of spurious currency.
- (16)—Imposition of collective penalties.
- (17)—Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
- (18)—Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.
- (19)—Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational, and historic buildings and monuments.
- (20)—Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without warning and without provision for the safety of passengers or crew.
- (21)—Destruction of fishing boats and of relief ships.
- (22)—Deliberate bombardment of hospitals.
- (23)—Attack on and destruction of hospital ships.
- (24)—Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross.
- (25)—Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases.
- (26)—Use of explosive or expanding bullets, and other inhuman appliances.
- (27)—Directions to give no quarter.
- (28)—Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war.
- (29)—Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorized work.
- (30)—Misuse of flags of truce.
- (31)—Poisoning of wells.
- (32)—Against such other persons belonging to the enemy as are mentioned in the list.

The conclusions of the Commission on the criminal acts of the enemy are:—(1)—The war was carried on by the Central Empire, together with their allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, by barbarous or illegitimate methods in violation of the established laws and customs of war and the elementary laws of humanity.

(2)—A Commission should be created for the purpose of collecting and classifying systematically all the information already had or to be obtained, in order to prepare as complete a list of facts as possible concerning the violations of the laws and customs of war committed by the forces of the German Empire and its allies, on land, on sea, and in the air in the course of the present war.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The third point submitted to the Commission was to define the degree of responsibility for offences attaching to particular members of the enemy forces. The conclusion of the Commission, which was not reached without a great deal of discussion, was that:—

All persons belonging to enemy countries without distinction of rank, in-

cluding Chiefs of States, who have been guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war or the laws of humanity, are liable to criminal prosecution.

The weightiest points of international law were balanced against the arguments of common-sense and justice in the course of the discussion which led to the adoption of the above conclusion. It was urged by some members of the Commission that the heads of States ought to enjoy immunity by reason of their position. The Commission, however, "desires to state expressly that in the hierarchy of persons in authority there is no reason why rank, however exalted, should in any circumstances protect the holder of it from responsibility when that responsibility has been established before a properly constituted tribunal. This extends even to the case of heads of States." The Commission rejects the plea of immunity raised on the ground that this privilege is one of practical expedience in municipal law and is not fundamental.

However, continues the report, "even if, in some countries, a Sovereign is exempt from being prosecuted in a national court of his own country, the position from an international point of view is quite different. The extension of the privilege of immunity beyond the national limits would, the report points out, lay down the principle that the greatest outrages against international law and customs and against the laws of humanity could be committed without fear of punishment. The report adds:—

Such a conclusion would shock the conscience of civilised mankind. In view of the grave charges which may be preferred against a ruler, the ex-Kaiser, the vindication of the principles of the laws and customs of war and the laws of humanity which have been violated would be incomplete if he were not brought to trial and if other offenders less highly placed were punished.

Moreover, the trial of the offenders might be seriously prejudiced if they attempted and were able to plead the superior orders of a Sovereign against whom no steps had been taken or were being taken. There is little doubt that the ex-Kaiser and others in high authority were cognisant of, and could at least have mitigated, the barbarities committed during the course of the war. A word from them would have brought about a different method in the action of their subordinates on land, on sea, and in the air. We desire to say that civil and military authorities cannot be relieved from responsibility by the mere fact that a higher authority might have been convicted of the same offence. It will be for the Court to decide whether a plea of superior orders is sufficient to acquit the person charged from responsibility.

THE WORLD'S CONSCIENCE.

The report, having thus established the case against the enemy, then proceeds to deal with the constitution and procedure of a tribunal for their trial. It quotes with great effect a declaration made by the German delegate to The Hague Conference in 1907, when, speaking of the use of submarine mines, he said:—

"Military operations are not governed solely by the stipulations of international law. There are other factors. Conscience, good sense, and the sense of duty imposed by the principles of humanity will be the surest guides for the conduct of sailors, and will constitute the most effective guarantee against abuses. The officers of the German Navy, I loudly protest, will always fully and in the strictest fashion the duties which emanate from the unwritten law of humanity and civilisation."

The report then declares that the public conscience insists upon a sanction which will make it clear that it is not permitted cynically to process a disdain for the sacred laws and the most formal undertakings which in spite of the service of Von Bismarck to humanity, is what is charged against the enemy. "The offences committed fall into two categories:—First, the acts which provoked the world war and accompanied its inception; and second, the violations of the laws and customs of war and the laws of humanity, which include the violation of Belgian neutrality, legal views would appear to have carried the day, and the report does not recommend any prosecution of the authors of the war and contents itself with the suggestion that the Conference should confine its action in this respect to uttering a formal condemnation of those responsible for actions which are thus described in the report itself:—

"The Treaty of 1839 with regard to Belgium and that of 1867 with regard to Luxembourg were deliberately violated, not by some outside Power, but by one of the very Powers which had undertaken not merely to respect their neutrality, but to compel its observance by any other Power which might attack it. The neglect of its duty by the guarantor adds to the gravity of the failure to fulfil the undertaking given."

It was the transformation of a security into a peril, of a defence into an attack, a protection into an assault. It constitutes, moreover, the absolute denial of the independence of States too weak to interpose a serious resistance, an assault upon the life of a nation which resists, an assault against its very existence, while, before the resistance, was made, the aggressor, in the guise of temporary, offered material compensations in return for the sacrifice of honour. The violation of international law was thus an aggravation of the attack upon the independence of States which is the fundamental principle of international right, and thus a high-handed outrage was committed upon international engagements, deliberately and for a purpose which cannot justify the conduct of those who were responsible."

The report having thus expressed its righteous horror of the iniquity committed pours water into its wine and continues:—

"The Commission is nevertheless of opinion that no criminal charge can be made against the responsible authorities or individuals (and notably the ex-Kaiser) on the special head of these breaches of neutrality, but the gravity of

these gross outrages upon the law of nations and international good faith is such that the Commission thinks they should be made the subject of a formal condemnation by the Conference."

The Commission has been led to adopt this view by considerations of international law and practicality. In its opinion, owing to the purely optional nature of the peace machinery at The Hague, a war of aggression may not be considered as an act directly contrary to positive law, or one which can be successfully brought before a tribunal such as the Commission is authorised to consider under its terms of reference."

The practical arguments which the report puts forward in support of its recommendation that there shall be no prosecution of those who plotted the war and violated Belgian neutrality are that any inquiry would have to be exhaustive and would be very complicated, would take a long time, during which the simple issues would become confused, evidence would become hazy and unreliable, the offenders might escape, and the moral effect of tardily imposed punishment would be much less salutary than if punishment were inflicted while the memory of the wrongs done was still fresh and the demand for punishment was insistent.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS.

The conclusions of the Commission on this question are as conflicting and hesitating as their considerations, and, as will be seen, the last two clauses of the conclusion seek to stiffen the backbone of the first two. The British representatives, and in particular Sir Ernest Pollock and Mr. Massey, have energetically sought to make the ex-Kaiser and his associates responsible directly for the greatest crime in history, and it was mainly as the result of their activity that the two latter clauses of the conclusions were drafted and accepted.

Those conclusions read as follows:—(1)—The acts which brought about the war should not be charged against their authors or made the subject of proceedings before a tribunal.

(2)—On the special head of the breaches of the neutrality of Luxembourg and Belgium, the gravity of these outrages upon the principles of the law of nations and upon international good faith is such that they should be made the subject of a formal condemnation by the Conference.

(3)—On the whole case, including both the acts which brought about the war and those which accompanied its inception, particularly the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, it would be right for the Peace Conference, in making so unprecedented a decision, to adopt special measures, and even to create a special organ, in order to deal as they deserve with the authors of such acts.

(4)—It is desirable that for the future penal sanctions should be provided for such grave outrages against the elementary principles of international law.

The Commission, in dealing with the second class of offences—the violation of the laws and customs of war—the law of humanity—had much more solid ground beneath its feet, and its recommendations are much more in accordance with public expectation and much more likely to satisfy the conscience of civilised mankind. The Commission recognises the right, according to international law, of the belligerents to carry on the war, and it is obliged to recognise such crimes as are enumerated in the list of thirty-two categories of offences set down in the report, in those persons who have been taken prisoners or have otherwise fallen into their power. Each belligerent can set up an appropriate tribunal before which to bring them to justice, but the Commission urges that all such cases should be brought before a single tribunal.

Quite apart from misdeeds of this nature, however, there remains a number of charges which the report urges should be tried by a high tribunal to be established. These charges are:—

(a)—Against persons belonging to enemy countries who have committed outrages against a number of civilians and soldiers of the several Allied nations, such as outrages committed in prison camps where prisoners of war of several nations were congregated, or the crime of forced labour in mines where prisoners of more than one nationality were forced to work.

(b)—Against persons of authority belonging to enemy countries whose orders were executed, not only in one area, or on one battle front, but whose orders affected the conduct of operations against several of the Allied armies.

(c)—Against all authorities, civil or military, belonging to enemy countries, however high their position may have been, without distinction of rank, including the heads of States, who ordered, with knowledge thereof and with power to intervene, abstained from preventing or repressing violations of the laws or customs of war (it being understood that no such abstention should constitute a defence for the actual perpetrator).

(d)—Against such other persons belonging to enemy countries as, having regard to the character of the offence of the law of any belligerent country, it may be considered advisable not to proceed before a Court other than the High Tribunal which it is proposed to set up.

PROPOSED HIGH TRIBUNAL.

It is suggested in the report that offences falling under these four classifications shall be tried by a high tribunal composed of three representatives appointed by each of the five Great Powers, and of one representative appointed by each of the following Governments: Belgium, Greece, Iceland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, and Czechoslovakia. The law to be applied by this tribunal shall be the "principles of the law of nations as they result from the usages established among civilised peoples from the laws of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience." The Court will be empowered to sentence any accused person found guilty to such penalty as may be provided for by the legislation of any country represented on the tribunal, or in accordance with the national legislation of the accused person.

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There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

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It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers' Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

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AGENTS.

LITTLE ARMENIA ON THE NILE

VICTIMS OF TURK CRUELTY
MADE HAPPY.

[BY CLAIR PRICE.]

The white elephant of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force sits on the left bank of the Suez Canal about three miles down from the quay at Port Said—sits on the edge of an ocean of sand, and sits, and sits, and sits.

It is true that he does a certain amount of work for his keep. Every month he turns out about 15,000 "Army shirts" for the E.E.F., and over 1,000,000 leaves and cakes for its canteens and Y.M.C.A.s. But in the main it is the British taxpayer who is keeping him fed and clothed.

There is, however, nothing to be done about it. At present there is no immediate prospect of getting rid of him. Among his British custodians there is a certain amount of satisfaction over President Wilson's recent announcement in Congress to the effect that he (the President) would not look with disfavour on an American interest in Armenia under a mandate of the League of Nations. The general sentiment on the British staff here is that if America wants it she's jolly well welcome to it.

IN NEED OF MITS.

The E.E.F.'s white elephant consists of 9,000 Armenian refugees, encamped in reed huts and old Army tents around the Port Said quarantine station on the canal. The French dumped 4,500 of them into Port Said late on the night of September 10th, 1913. There are now 4,500 women and girls among them, 3,000 children, and 1,500 men, with 800 more coming out of quarantine at Kantara in a couple of days.

All the women and girls, except the very old among them, have been victims of bands of Turks, Kurds, and Arabs. Many have been rescued after long periods of imprisonment in harems. Hundreds of the children are orphans. Many of them saw their parents and other relatives die, some under the knobbed clubs and knives of the Turks or the Kurds who were ordered by Enver Pasha's agents to exterminate them. Some in the swollen streams which they attempted to ford on their terrible tramp south from Asia Minor through the massive Taurus Mountains, some from typhus in the foul "concentration camps" of the Turks, and some from starvation. One boy of twelve, whose father had kept the coffee-shop at Deert Yel, between Adana and Alexandretta, told me how his mother died before his eyes: "Sir, may you never see any one die of thirst."

A SHATTERED PEOPLE.

They are the scattered fragments of a shattered people, flung to the seven winds by the Turkish armies, and later gathered together again by British, French, and American agencies and set down here to be healed.

In their exile, all of them now look fat and healthy and contented. The children go to the camp schools, and the sick, if any, are cared for at the camp hospital. The women and men are kept busy, not only sewing and baking for the E.E.F., but resuming the time-honoured trades of their grandfathers—embroidery, rug-making, and the manufacture of combs and wooden spoons.

As soon as one of them has saved enough money to give him a start, he is encouraged to leave the camp; hundreds have left it, going to Port Said, Cairo, and Cyprus. But hundreds more come down from wherever they are gathered up, mostly from Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia. Eighty-five men reached the camp last week from Vladivostok.

In time, as the camp assumed a more permanent status, other organisations stepped in to help. The Union Generale Armenienne de Bienfaisance of Cairo took over the management of the camp schools. The Cairo branch of the American Red Cross, assisted in its sales by the Armenian Red Cross and the friends of Armenia, took over the management of the camp industries. But the mute, inglorious job of managing the big camp itself, and of feeding and housing its 9,000 refugees continues to fall to a firm known round these parts as the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.—Daily Express.

"GERMANY MUST SIGN."

HERR KAUTSKY'S DECLARATION.

Herr Karl Kautsky, Independent Socialist, who was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the first Provisional Government, publishes in the *Freiheit* the concluding article in a series dealing with the peace negotiations, which have attracted great attention throughout Germany. Urging that the Entente's conditions must be accepted, Herr Kautsky says:

"Rejection would only serve any purpose if the really democratic elements in the Entente countries revolted against the humiliation of Germany. There is nothing to indicate that this would suddenly come about. And if rejection were followed that would be fatal, because at the same time the flood of nationalism would again swell in the enemy countries. Then the position of Germany would be hopeless. In any event, rejection would mean staking the whole fate of Germany on one single card. It would be as much a gambler's game as was that of Ludendorff, for if it were not immediately successful, complete ruin would result. Germany must conclude peace. In this matter it must be guided only by cool judgment. Passion only produced the greatest misfortunes during the war. Never again must be exercised a mentality such as that of Wilhelm II., who said he would rather see the German people perish than surrender one stone of a German fortress. Germany stands before a decision such as that which she had to make in August, 1914."

A STRAIGHT TALK.

On the opening night of

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

in Peking, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps were present—one might almost say "Officially", in Tientsin, the Allied Consuls not only attended the initial performance, but also on the succeeding nights took the opportunity to bring their Chinese friends. They did this because they recognised that the American Propaganda Committee, in producing this wonderful picture with its hundreds of scenes and thousands of characters, had not only set forth the reasons why America entered the war, and shown, beyond a doubt, who caused it and why, but had also placed on record a complete vindication of the Allied cause, making, incidentally, the *amerc* honorable for a century of abuse of the Mother Country—and making it handsomely.

What of Hongkong?

2,800 people came to the *Coronet* to see "Jack and the Beanstalk"; 2,600 saw "The Yankee Way." Up to the present less than 1,500 have seen "My Four Years in Germany." That is not as it should be. When the possibility presented itself of securing this epic of the screen—at exactly three times the price of the most expensive film ever previously shown here—we felt that, as the only British Cinema in the Colony, it would be a dereliction of duty on our part not to seize the opportunity. Is it not equally the duty of the Public to take advantage of the same; also?

One man whom we tackled gave, as his reason for not wanting to see it, his certainty that it was blatant American. This is a libel on the picture, for it does equal justice to every ally that enters that story. The only thing obtrusively American—and we can thank God for it—is the unflagging zeal of the great-hearted Ambassador on behalf of our own and the Allies' prisoners and wounded.

Another growl has been at the price—"Fancy paying two dollars to see a picture show!" This film costs six times as much as "The Yankee Way," which means that we pay six times and you pay double—surely that does not appear excessive!

Whether the Public recognises its obligations or not, we fully recognise our responsibility in the matter, and we are putting the picture on for three nights more so that everyone may have the opportunity of seeing it.

In the early days of the war, the recruiting poster "What did you do in the Great War, Daddy?" brought thousands of volunteers into the British Forces—even for the single men the suggestion was sufficient. But what of those other questions that will be on baby lips in the days to come? "Why don't you like the Germans?" "Why did we enter the Great War, Daddy?" They will also need answering. Can you do so as clearly as you could wish? You can if you have seen

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

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carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 8th, 1914, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying steamer for Marseille and London.

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BEWARE OF BUREAUCRATS.

"ADDING TO THE STRENGTH OF POWER, AND INFLUENCE OF MILITARISM."

CLAUSE IN THE ARMY (ANNUAL) BILL WITHDRAWN.

In Committee on the Army (Annual) Bill on April 2nd, Mr. Adamson moved to delete from Clause 12 paragraph (a) which sought to enact that "any person who by word of mouth, or in writing, or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, spreads reports or makes statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's military forces, or in any body of persons enrolled for employment under the Army Council, or to prejudice the training, discipline, or administration of such forces."

shall be liable to imprisonment for two years or a fine not exceeding £100, or both fine and imprisonment.

This paragraph, Mr. Adamson said, was causing the greatest concern amongst the working-classes. It meant the translation into permanent legislation of some of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and adding to the strength of power and influence of militarism in the country. Under the clause members of Parliament and trade union officials would have the beneficial activities in which they had been engaged during the past four and a half years, on behalf of trade unions and their constituents serving in the Army, rendered impossible.

Mr. Churchill said the House would not be well advised to delete the paragraph or the clause. There probably never was a time when more mischief could be wrought to the general structure of the State by the kind of conduct stigmatised and penalised in the clause.

Mr. Adamson: You are increasing the seriousness of the time by the insertion of such a clause.

Mr. Churchill maintained the Government were as good judges as the Labour party. He declined to admit there were any experts in democracy in the House. (Hear, hear.) All members of the House kept in contact with constituencies, and were elected on the widest franchise which had ever existed. Any offence against this paragraph was serious in the time in which they lived, and it was necessary to reinforce the law dealing with such an offence.

The former penalty of £20 was insufficient in the case of anyone who attempted to create a mutiny or disaffection in any of the large bodies of military men whom they had on their hands at the present time in various stages of demobilisation. It might be convenient that he should deal with the whole clause at that stage. Sub-section 1 provided against any person who induced any person in any of His Majesty's Forces to act in a manner which such person knew to be in contravention of the King's Regulations or other orders. The soldier was liable to two years' imprisonment, or hard labour, and he (Mr. Churchill) could not see why the person who seduced the soldier should not be liable to a penalty of more than a fine of £20. There was no lack of £20 when they were dealing with these questions. They might come from very odd sources, and arrive at very convenient moments. The House should not make it cheap for any agitator who hated this country, and had done their best to bring it to its knees in the time of the war, to go about and make mischief and mutiny in the Army. The clause was taken bodily from the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

An Hon. Member: Will this clause be withdrawn when peace is signed?

Mr. Churchill replied that it stood for one year only, and could be rediscussed before it was imposed again.

An Hon. Member: It can be withdrawn one year before the election.

A concession.

Mr. Churchill replied that if the hon. member thought that any particular advantage might go to one particular party he was very much mistaken. It was of the utmost importance that nothing should be done to interfere with fair and reasonable criticism of the military authorities under the War Office. The utmost latitude in that respect had been enjoyed. The Government were ready to have as much criticism, censure, and ridicule as the daily Press and hon. members might supply, but the creation of sedition in the armed forces and seduction of them from their duty were matters which came into an altogether different category. He had been impressed by the opinions expressed that legitimate criticism might be involved in some cases by the provisions of the clause as it stood, but he thought they had better stick to the principle of intention.

In order to carry a larger body of opinion, he was quite ready to drop out the words "or likely to prejudice recruiting," and to which referred to actions "intended or likely to prejudice recruiting," and "calculated or likely to cause dissatisfaction amongst the forces." He was also prepared to accept the amendment to leave out the words "or of any body of persons enrolled for employment under the Army Council." Hon. members opposite might contemplate the enrolling of a large body of civilians under the Army Council to break strikes, but the Government never contemplated anything of the sort. The amendment would leave such of the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Royal Air Force exposed to the full blast of the mobistic influences from which the armed forces were protected. (Laughter.) This important alteration would reduce the chances of convictions being obtained under this Act, but it could be afforded even in these difficult times.

Colonel W. Thorne welcomed the concessions by the right-hon. gentleman, but was afraid that the clause was going to hit some Labour members very hard. No one in that party wanted to see in this country what was happening in Germany and Russia, but the Government were doing what they did not intend to do, and were causing a great deal of dissatisfaction in the minds of working people, who would be inclined to kick over the traces.

"PARALYSING FIRE SPEECH."

Sir H. Dalziel said the Government already had under the Defence of the

Realm Act all the powers they sought in this clause. This Act would not be repealed until the ratification of peace. Surely his right-hon. friend anticipated that this would occur before the end of another year?

Mr. Churchill: Yes. Sir H. Dalziel: Say, at the end of July or the end of August, or before the year expires?

Mr. Churchill: That is a hope. Sir H. Dalziel: Does my right-hon. friend seriously suggest, as a responsible member of the Government, that he thinks peace cannot be declared before one year expires? It can only be that belief that justifies this clause, because if peace is ratified in the course of a few weeks—and the Government will have to look to themselves if it is not—I say there is no case whatever for the clause. He asked what would happen under the clause if he criticised an aggressive military policy in Russia.

A Labour Member: You would get "pinned."

Sir H. Dalziel continued that as long as the clause remained men would not express or write their honest opinions; they had no time to be troubled by the Public Prosecutor or his friends. It would have a paralysing effect on freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press. Further, one could be penalised for criticising the "administration," which presumably included the War Office and its officials. If he said that the administration of the War Office was faulty, would he be prosecuted?

Mr. Churchill: No.

Sir Henry Dalziel: My right-hon. friend may not be at the War Office at the time. These decisions are made by the police-constables of a particular district.

General Sir Ivor Phillips joined in the appeal that the clause should be withdrawn. There was too much Army Council about it. If he criticised the administration of the Army Council in his constituency, which he had persistently done, he might find himself in prison.

Mr. Churchill: Criticism may be intended to improve the administration. General Sir Ivor Phillips: In my opinion, my criticism has always been with the object of improving the administration, but in the view of the Army Council my criticism has always been to damage it. (Cheers and laughter.) The Army Council have turned down every one of my proposals, and, therefore, in their view, I have always been in the wrong. (Cheers.)

THE CLAUSE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Churchill was of opinion that both sides might be said to be exaggerating the issue at stake. He could not on his part deny that a very great body of legal structure remained at the disposal of the Government irrespective of this clause. For instance, they had the full powers of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which would run unimpeded up to the ratification of peace. They had the permanent powers of the Army Act in regard to recruiting, and they had the Mutiny Act, which was infinitely more severe. There was thus a great body of law which already safeguarded the discipline of the armed forces. If they looked back at the actual practice of the last few years, it was rather absurd to hear the speeches which had been made. There had been criticism which had produced a state of widespread mutiny in many parts of the British Isles. The Government did not take action against their critics. It was thought better to proceed by other methods to deal with the evil, because the persons engaged in these criticisms, when they saw the evil consequences of their levity, immediately came to the aid of the Government and ceased that course of agitation which was demoralising and causing disaffection in the Army. Ample liberty of action had existed during the war, which had been used to a very dangerous extent without the Government having invoked or utilised the powers of prosecution. He believed they could count the prosecutions in a year on the fingers of one hand.

It would be a wise and prudent act to keep the clause in the bill, but he felt bound to take into consideration the very strong expressions of opinion in all quarters of the House. There was no use in debate if Ministers would not allow themselves to be influenced by it. He was therefore quite willing to allow the clause to be withdrawn. (Cheers.) Sir H. Dalziel thanked the Secretary for War for recognising the opinion of the vast majority of the members. He was sorry the withdrawal was not made with a little more grace. (Cries of "Oh.") The Secretary for War had certainly criticised members towards the end of his speech. He could see there had been a battle between Mr. Churchill and the bureaucrats. What had happened would let the country see that the House was not going to give full unfettered power to any Government, and Mr. Churchill should post on the stairs of his department the instruction, "Beware of Bureaucrats." The amendment having been withdrawn, the clause was then deleted from the bill.

THE COST OF THE NAVY.

In 1917-18 the net cost of the Navy was £297,358,891, compared with £208,877,217 in the previous year. The totals under the main heads of expenditure, as set out in the appropriation account, are as follows:—

Pay, etc.	£ 37,559,536
Victualling and clothing	13,481,150
Shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance	118,763,908
Naval armaments	34,177,359
Works, buildings, and repairs	6,556,769
Miscellaneous effective services	9,192,902

Of the expenditure on shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance, contract work accounted for £70,809,054. Appropriations in aid amounting to £19,535,444, included contributions from India and the Dominions, aggregating £229,777. Balances irrecoverable and claims abandoned, representing a total of £63,563, include money lost in warships (£24,857) and the value of services rendered to foreign Governments (£4,730). As £23,509 of the missing money was in Treasury notes, there was to this extent no actual loss to the exchequer.

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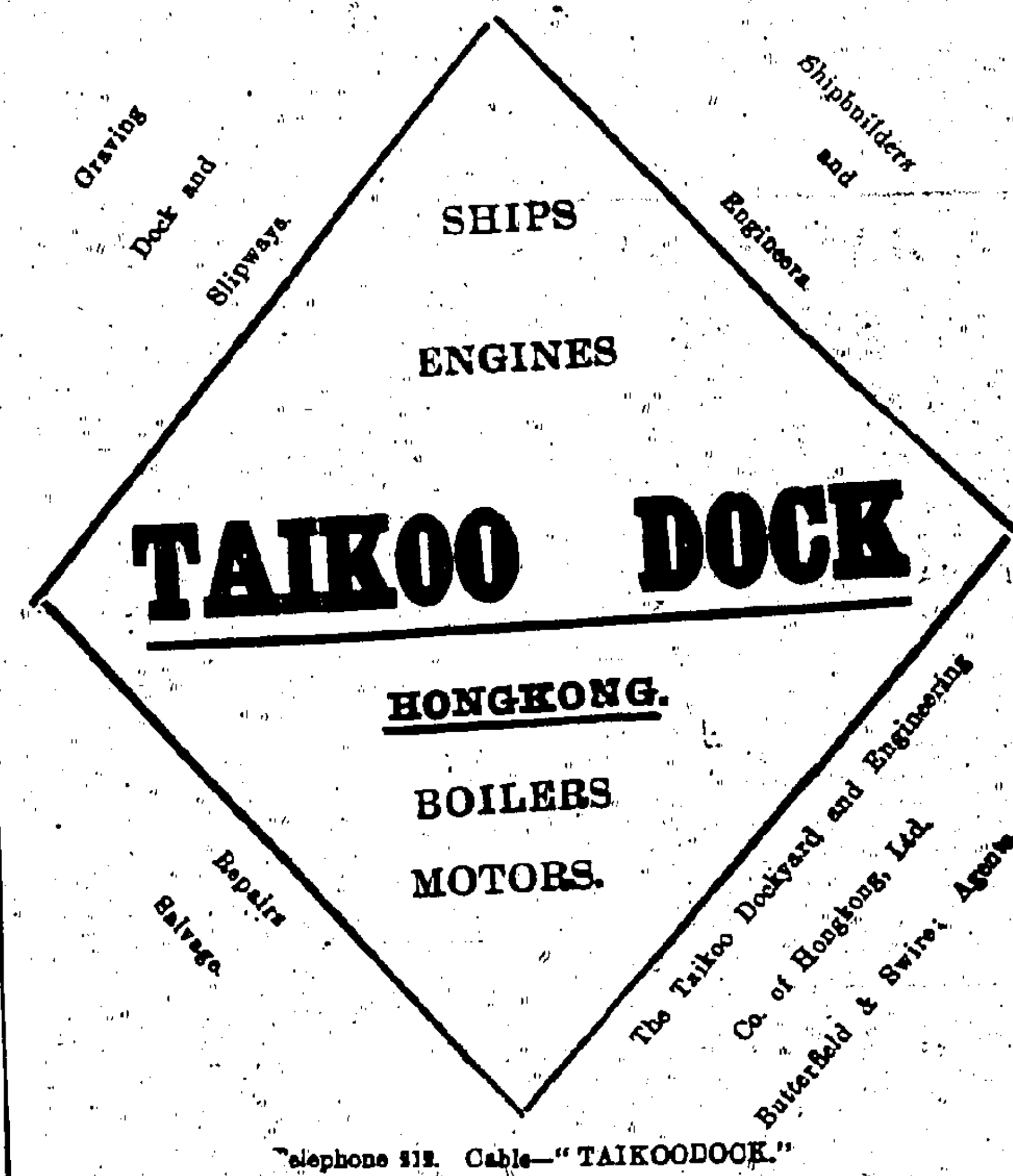
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 15th.
Shinsei Maru No. 5, Japanese str., 1,938 tons, Capt. Takau, from Pratas Island, with ballast.—Sato.
 June 14th.
Gaelic Prince, British str., 3,992 tons, Capt. Anderson, from New York, which port she left on April 28th, with a general cargo.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Gweneth, British str., 1,209 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Canton, with ballast. Moller & Co.
Hok Canton, British str., 536 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Hongkong, which port she left on June 11th, with a cargo of coal.—Yat Hing.
Eninich, Chinese str., 1,348 tons, Capt. Glen, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Jade, French str., 389 tons, Capt. Corneilissen, from Haiphong, which port she left on June 12th, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Lok Sang, British str., 975 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Santa Maria, Japanese str., 1,313 tons, Capt. Ito, from Tourane, which port she left on June 11th, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.
Shunchong, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing & Co.
Van Waerwyck, Dutch str., 3,060 tons, Capt. Claassen, from Singapore, which port she left on June 7th, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
Yingchow, British str., 2,298 tons, Capt. Simons, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 June 15th.
Changchue, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. Robinson, from Bangkok, which port she left on June 8th, with a cargo of rice.—B. & S.
Daitoku Maru, Japanese str., 564 tons, Capt. Miyakoshi, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Haitan, British str., 1,183 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Coast Ports, with a general cargo.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,339 tons, Capt. Husey, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Kung Ping, Chinese str., 1,743 tons, Capt. Hamlin, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N.
Mango Maru, Japanese str., 66 tons, Capt. Eki, from Paracels.
Paoting, British str., 1,073 tons, Capt. Ritchie, from Canton, with ballast.—B. & S.
Shunri, British str., 1,329 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sosha Maru, Japanese str., 1,086 tons, Capt. Inoue, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Tayora Maru, Japanese str., 1,496 tons, Capt. Suzuki, from Saigon, which port she left on June 10th, with a cargo of rice.—M.S.K.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *ss. Ecuador* left San Francisco on May 31st.
 A large junk, laden with stone, lies sunk 640 feet to the last of Taishek Barrier and 90 feet from the north bank of the river. Commanders of steamers are requested to proceed at dead slow speed when passing the vicinity during salvage operations.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 15th, at 12.45.—No return from Japan. Weather has decreased slightly at Shanghai, and increased slightly elsewhere; the depression probably remains over Tientsin.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inch. Total since January 1st, 21.68 inches, against an average of 20.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
S. and S.W. winds, fresh, cloudy, squally; occasional rain.	
Hongkong to Gap Road	The same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

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"MALTA"	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

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SS	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th July	25th July

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

SS	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	19th July	12th Aug.

FOR
SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

SS	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai & Kobe
"JAPAN"	24th June	SHANGHAI & KOBE.
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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHEONGSHING" ... Fri.	20th June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"TUNGSHING" ... Fri.	20th June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWONGSHING" ... Fri.	20th June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUNSHANG" ... Fri.	20th June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NANGSHANG" ... Fri.	20th June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"WINGSHANG" ... Sun.	22nd June, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOSHING" ... Wed.	25th June, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSHANG" ... Fri.	27th June, 3 p.m.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to KILWA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Reps & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAY"	On 16th June, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 17th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 18th June, Noon.
MANILA, CE U & ILOIL	"TAMING"	On 23rd June, 3 P.M.
HONGKONG and BANGKOK	"HUPH"	On 24th June, 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	17th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	20th June, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	24th June, at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE ROUTE.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

RR. "VENEZUELA"	June 16th, 1919.
RR. "EQUADOR"	July 16th, 1919.
RR. "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 13th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, itineraries, etc., apply to—

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE to Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	13th Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	16th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 19th July | 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN	24th June	SHANGHAI Only.
DUNERA	24th June	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU	Sunday,	22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATOBI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday,	12th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 26th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 26th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU ... end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	Wednesday, 26th June.
CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU	Tuesday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.
TOYO MARU No. 2 (Kobe direct)	Thursday, 19th June.
KITANO MARU	Monday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
SHIMBU MARU	Saturday, 28th June.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th, at 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	30,000	June 25th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	July 20th.
SIENHIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,400	July, 14th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

* Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th June
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 23,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOULT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Saturday, 21st June

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th June.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Saturday, 21st June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAIYU MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	(14,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA"	(10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	Aug. 16th, 1919.
"CHINA"	July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. REYER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Los House Street.

Phone's Buildings.

Tel. 1542.

